

BA# 229
TRINITY EPISCOPAL CHURCH
LONG GREEN
private

1820; 1889; 1934

Trinity Episcopal Church derives its significance from several sources. It is a well preserved example of the late Gothic revival style church architecture popular during the late 19th century. Exemplary features typical of this style found at the church include a two and one half story battlemented central entrance tower, a magnificent stained glass lancet altar window and stained glass lancet fenestration in all facades.

The altar window was installed in 1889 and is the focal point of the church interior. The elaborate composition is a fine sample of craftsmanship and durability of design. Its dramatic style typifies religious works in stained glass during the late 19th century. The six additional stained glass windows installed in 1937 were created by the Miller Art Glass Studio of Baltimore City. Their colorful designs compliment the altar window as well as the over all Gothic revival scheme of the church interior and exterior. They are important not only because they are well executed and visually pleasing, but because they are products of local craftsmen.

Other design elements consistent with the Gothic revival mode include the north central entrance capped by a small gabled hood and decorative brackets and verge boards, Gothic style iron strap hinges and cross shaped lock ornamentation on oak batten double doors, and Gothic style detail found in the interior of the main church body (late 19th century ring chandelier; lettering on the altar sill and interior doorway frieze; decorative trusswork).

Structural transitions reflect the socioeconomic expansion of a rural community in Baltimore County. The history of Trinity Church reveals patterns of 19th and early 20th century church architecture as well as community awareness of these changing forms.

Possibly most significant is that Trinity Church has survived. Persistent and consistent community involvement and devotion have kept this quiet neighborhood church alive for over 150 year--in one place.

INVENTORY FORM FOR STATE HISTORIC SITES SURVEY

1 NAME

HISTORIC TRINITY EPISCOPAL CHURCH

AND/OR COMMON

SAME

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER 12400 Manor Road

11th

CITY, TOWN

Long Green

VICINITY OF

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

STATE

Maryland

COUNTY

Baltimore

3 CLASSIFICATION**CATEGORY**☐ DISTRICT☒ BUILDING(S)☐ STRUCTURE☐ SITE☐ OBJECT**OWNERSHIP**☐ PUBLIC☒ PRIVATE☐ BOTH**PUBLIC ACQUISITION**☐ IN PROCESS☐ BEING CONSIDERED**STATUS**☒ OCCUPIED☐ UNOCCUPIED☐ WORK IN PROGRESS**ACCESSIBLE**☒ YES: RESTRICTED☐ YES: UNRESTRICTED☐ NO**PRESENT USE**☐ AGRICULTURE☐ COMMERCIAL☐ EDUCATIONAL☐ ENTERTAINMENT☐ GOVERNMENT☐ INDUSTRIAL☐ MILITARY☐ MUSEUM☐ PARK☐ PRIVATE RESIDENCE☒ RELIGIOUS☐ SCIENTIFIC☐ TRANSPORTATION☐ OTHER**4 OWNER OF PROPERTY**

NAME TRINITY EPISCOPAL CHURCH

Telephone #: 592-6224

STREET & NUMBER

12400 Manor Road

Baltimore County

Maryland

CITY, TOWN

Long Green

VICINITY OF

STATE, zip code

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTIONCOURTHOUSE
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC

Land Records Office

Liber #: WG 155

Folio #: 288

STREET & NUMBER

Baltimore City Courthouse

CITY, TOWN

Baltimore

STATE

Maryland

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

DATE

☐ FEDERAL ☐ STATE ☐ COUNTY ☐ LOCALDEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

CITY, TOWN

STATE

7 DESCRIPTION

GA-227

CONDITION

☒ EXCELLENT
☐ GOOD
☐ FAIR

☐ DETERIORATED
☐ RUINS
☐ UNEXPOSED

CHECK ONE

☐ UNALTERED
☒ ALTERED

CHECK ONE

☒ ORIGINAL SITE
☐ MOVED DATE _____

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

PERIOD		AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY) Local	
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION			

SPECIFIC DATES 1820; 1889; 1934

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATAACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 22-24 acres

UTM Map References: Zone 18/ Easting 368520/ Northing 4369060
 U.S.G.S. Quad. Map.: Towson Quadrangle

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTIONSee copy of Original Deed; *(Couldn't locate any other accurate, documented description)*

Maps attached

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE

COUNTY

STATE

COUNTY

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Jill Levy

ORGANIZATION

Maryland Historic Trust- Goucher College- Historic Preservation 200

DATE

STREET & NUMBER

Goucher College

TELEPHONE

CITY OR TOWN

Towson

STATE

Maryland

The Maryland Historic Sites Inventory was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature, to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 Supplement.

The Survey and Inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

RETURN TO: Maryland Historical Trust
 The Shaw House, 21 State Circle
 Annapolis, Maryland 21401
 (301) 267-1438

EXTERIOR DESCRIPTION

Trinity Episcopal Church is located in Long Green Valley, a fertile farming valley in central Baltimore County, Maryland, at 12400 Manor Road.

The small L-shaped, Gothic revival style church sits on a slight ridge just above Manor Road. Maple, dogwood, pine, and a variety of trees and shrubs shield the church from plain view. Church property consists of approximately 22-24 acres of land, including a cemetery enclosed by a 19th century wrought iron fence and 17 acres of woods.

An asphalt parking lot north of the north entrance facade provides access to the church and grounds. A small, rectilinear, wrought iron gate bordered by large azalea bushes and seasonal flowers, opens to a fieldstone path leading to the entrance facade.

The main portion of the church dates to c. 1820. As originally constructed, it was a two story, stone, rectangular building capped by a gable roof. Entrances were found in the east facade facing Manor Road and the south (rear) facade. Both entrances were enclosed during renovation to the structure in 1889. There is no longer any indication of either entrance. The entire masonry structure has since been stuccoed, initially in 1889 and during exterior and interior renovations in 1934 and 1970. The original stonework, including a ~~corner~~stone, is not apparent¹. The stucco surface has been painted varying shades of beige or off-white since 1934². It was repainted in 1970. All roof surfaces are covered with asphalt shingles. There are no indications or records of the original sheathing. With exception of stained glass windows in five of the facades, the church lacks exterior ornamentation.

In 1889, a Gothic revival style tower was added to the center of the north facade. The two and one half story battlemented tower includes an oak batten double door entrance, capped by a small gabled hood, with simple brackets and verge boards, which was added in 1934. Before 1934, the entrance consisted of a wood lancet door with a three light transom³.

Tower fenestration on the east and west sides is comprised of single stained glass lancet windows on the ground story level and pairs of bipartite lancet windows on the second story level. The plain wood surrounds and sills are constructed of wood and are painted white. Lancet-shaped wood louvres are situated on each of the four facades of the upper most half story of the tower.

The west exterior wall consists mainly of two tall stained glass lancet windows with simple painted wood surrounds and sills. In 1970, a small rectangular, single story, stucco addition, capped by an asphalt shingle, cross gable roof, was attached at a 90° angle to the south end of the west facade. The addition is entered from the exterior through a plain painted wooden door, capped by a small gabled hood with simple brackets, which faces west. Single, modern double hung aluminum windows are located on the north wall and the south wall of the wing.

A large stained glass lancet window in the south (rear) exterior wall is the main focal point of this otherwise unadorned facade. Two large magnolia trees obstruct the window, with simple painted wood surround and sill, from view.

The east facade originally included an entrance until 1889, when it was completely enclosed. At the first story level, three cathedral windows were installed, however, no physical evidence or primary documentation remains. In 1937, the three windows were replaced by stained glass lancet windows with simple, painted wood surrounds and sills. This facade echoes the simple, basically unadorned style of the entire structure.

The fieldstone path at the north entrance facade continues around the entire church. Attractively lined with flowers and shaded by tall trees, it leads to the cemetery grounds south of the south facade. The cemetery grounds cover approximately three to four acres of land. It is bound by the church building to the north, Manor Road to the east, private residential property to the south, and woods and parish office and school building to the west. Marked graves are concentrated in small groups in the southeast and northwest, but otherwise are fairly well dispersed in uncrowded rows. The oldest tombstone dates to 1826⁴. Tombstones are generally unremarkable in appearance in this parish community graveyard. The older stones are chisled marble and a concrete-like material.

A granite memorial cross, approximately 12-15 feet tall, is situated in a small grove of trees north of the cemetery and southeast of the east church facade⁵. The grove is separated within the church grounds by a wrought iron fence and gate.

An old (19th century) wrought iron and stone gate is located to the east of the grove. The neglected, almost fragile looking gate sits above Manor Road on a ridge and is no longer used⁶.

A one and one half story parish house was constructed approximately 50 feet northwest of the church in 1949. The beige stucco, cross gable building is capped by an asphalt shingle roof. Three stairs lead to a small hooded portico which has a double door entrance. Each door has one 2/3 window. The portico is flanked on each side with one 4/4 mullion window. Fenestration is comprised of 4/4 mullion windows on the first story level of each facade. Sunday school classrooms are located on the first story level of the building. A basement level contains nursery school classrooms and church offices. A single story stucco addition was added at a 90° angle to the southwest section of the structure in order to expand Sunday school classroom facilities (c. 1960). Three pairs of double hung sash windows are located directly under the asphalt shingle gable roof of the three sided addition.

FOOTNOTES

1. There is no indication of the original or existing foundation of the church. More than likely it is stone which was used frequently for foundation during the 19th century when Trinity was constructed. It was and still is an abundant resource in the area.

The church has a collection of old photographs which include interior shots taken during renovation work c. 1934. One photo shows a wall being replastered--portions of a masonry wall are exposed at the floor level, revealing the original masonry. See Contact Sheet #2:12-13.

According to the Rector at Trinity, Rev. Frank Sandifer, an original cornerstone still exists under the stucco, although this hasn't been documented.

2. Trinity Church was covered with ivy until an undocumented date. A photograph taken prior to 1934 and a description of the church in Bill of Complaint and Decree written in 1947 verify this. (See The Vestry of Trinity Church Long Green a body corporate vs. Thomas H. Fitchett; Bill of Complaint and Decree; p. 11; enclosed xerox.) Also Contact Sheet #2:8-9.
3. See Contact Sheet #1:8-9; Color slide
4. See "Tombstone Inscriptions", Trinity Church; Enclosed.
5. See Contact Sheet #2:19; Color slide
6. See Contact Sheet #2:34-36

INTERIOR DESCRIPTION

The interior plan of Trinity Church is characterized by a north central entrance tower, aisleless nave, chancel, and L created by a sacristy addition in the southwest.

Oak batten double doors measuring four and one half feet across, Gothic style strap hinges, Gothic style cross shaped lock ornamentation and two small rectangular 2/2 lead glass windows, open into an entrance foyer. The north central entrance tower with entrance foyer was added in 1889. When the church was originally constructed in 1820-1821, this north facade was the rear facade of the church. The hall is the first story of the entrance tower and measures approximately 9'x11'. Single stained glass windows in the west wall and the east wall (which is partially crossed by a stairwell) softly illuminate the entrance hall.¹ Additional light is provided by a small square glass and iron hanging electric lamp centrally located in the ceiling. The colorful lancet windows were installed in 1937. Previous fenestration is not documented. A two flight stairway with one landing, enclosed with dark wainscot, is attached to the east wall. The stairs lead to a concealed closet-like niche which houses the church organ. The tongue and groove panelling which covers the foyer walls was installed during renovation and redecoration sometime between 1934 and 1937.

The main body of the church is entered from the north central foyer through oak batten double doors measuring approximately 5' across and are embellished with a pair of 2/2 leaded glass windows.

When the church was originally constructed in 1820-1821, this was the location of the chancel. The chancel was reinstalled in the south of the nave during renovation in 1889. and is one and one half stories tall. The nave is approximately 30'x 42'. Nine rows of dark oak wainscot pews face south and are divided by a six and one half foot wide central aisle which begins at the north entrance interior doorway and continues to the chancel at the south interior facade. The pews date to 1889. The center aisle is lined with a deep red carpet.

The tall ceiling is lined with dark wood tongue and groove panelling. An electric ring chandelier with hooded lamps and glass globes is suspended by a brass chain from the ceiling.

A slave gallery was included in the original construction of the church at the upper half story. This was removed in 1889 and no trace of it remains.

Two Gothic revival style, dark brown wood, decorative trusses span the ceiling and upper wall from east to west over the north entrance and the south chancel. These were added in 1889.

Originally an entrance was situated in the east facade. During renovation in 1889 the entrance was completely enclosed, new plaster and wainscot lined the walls and three cathedral windows were installed. In 1937 (following renovations in 1934) they were

replaced by three polychromatic stained glass lancet windows. Each window varies slightly in design and is dedicated to a different church vestryman and/or woman.²

The west interior wall mirrors the opposite east wall. Like the east, each of the stained glass lancet windows varies slightly in design and dedication. Access to the sacristy addition is found in the south section of the west wall just before the chancel portion of the main body of the church. A 3'6" simple wood door opens into the two room sacristy which was constructed in 1970. The first room is utilized for a waiting area for participants in church services and storage. There is a small closet in the north wall and opposite south wall. An exit door is found in the west wall. The southwest stained glass lancet window is seen in the east wall of the front room of the sacristy. An adjoining room is entered through a door in the south wall of the addition. This room contains a small sink, modern overhead cabinets and countertop space on the west wall which continues around the south wall. This facade has one modern, double hung window. The east sacristy facade in this room has two small closets and a recessed niche which contains a prayer stand. This room is used primarily by the Rector of the church.

The chancel was installed at the south end of the main body of the church during renovation in 1889. There is no evidence of the original chancel, altar or pulpit. Between 1889 and 1934 the chancel was separated from the nave by Gothic style arches.³ In 1934 the interior was renovated to the style in which it exists today. Two steps lead to the raised chancel which is separated from the nave by a simple wooden railing. A life size brass eagle with outspread wings on a stand embellishes the eastern section of the chancel. Two small wainscot pews and one prayer stand face west just behind the eagle. Opposite, (west chancel) is a pentagonal oak pulpit. A small electric organ faces east at the west end of the chancel behind the pulpit. An altar table covered with an altar cloth is located in the center of the chancel. Two tall brass candlesticks stand on the altar table.

Behind the altar table in the south interior facade is a large and elaborate stained glass lancet window. The altar window is the focal point of the church interior. During the extensive renovation of 1889 the existing entrance was completely enclosed and the window was installed behind the newly located altar. The window is set into a white plaster wall with six foot oak wainscot beneath it. Directly under the window is a carved wooden sill which reads, "DO THIS IN REMEMBRANCE OF ME", in Gothic style lettering. Slightly below on the left and right of the altar window sill are recessed niches which contain an open Bible. An electrified 19th century hooded brass lamp suspended on a long iron chain from the ceiling lights the chancel at all times, just to the right of the altar window.

Facing north to leave the nave of the church, above the north central doorway, is a lancet shaped open recess which displays the church organ pipes (date unknown).⁴ Oak batten, approximately 3' x 3'6", separates the niche from the door lintel which has decorative dentils. An oak frieze above the door has "HOLY HOLY HOLY" carved in Gothic style lettering which is consistent with the decorative scheme of the church. Oak batten double doors with small leaded glass 2/2 windows, surrounded by triple vertical oak panels creates an attractive exit into the north central entrance hall.

STAINED GLASS WINDOWS DESCRIPTIVE KEY

All windows have the same basic layout, shape and color scheme. The lancet shaped stained glass windows have a surrounding border of a foliate/grape pattern. A repeating diamond pattern forms a background for a central medallion. The design motif in each medallion differs. The windows are enframed in simple, molded dark wood. The glass design is considerably highlighted by what appears to be hand painted detail.

- 1) North Central Tower, West Interior Wall, Entrance Hall: Window dedicated "In Memory of Jeremiah Yellott Destryman 62 Years"; in black lettering on a green glass background. The central medallion consists of a white dove with outspread wings, on a white column crowned with a gold and red cross. Window background is blue. Signed in small black lettering "Miller Art Glass Co. 1937".
- 2) North Central Tower, East Interior Wall, Entrance Hall, (under stairwell): Window dedicated "In Memory of John Yellott Church Built 1819 Through His Influence". Border and background are the same as the window on the opposite wall (west). The central medallion depicts a gold colored chalice.

BASIC WINDOW DESIGN / CENTRAL TOWER ENTRANCE HALL

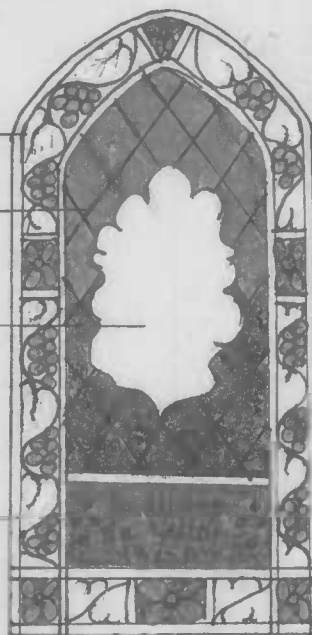
□ ■ ■ FOLIATE/GRAPE BORDER DESIGN
BLACK/WHITE/PURPLE

■ ■ ■ DIAMOND PATTERN BACKGROUND
DEEP RED OR BLUE

CENTER MEDALLION

■ ■ ■ DEDICATION (GREEN/BLACK)

SIGNED "MILLER ART GLASS CO. 1937"



- 3) West Interior Wall, 1st Window, North: Double stained glass panels form lancet shaped windows. Typical foliate/grape border with repeating diamond pattern forming the background. Left center medallion: Noah's Ark on rolling waves, a white dove on a blue sky. Left inscription: "To the Glory of God and in Memory of". Right center medallion: religious relic flanked by one candlestick on each side. Right inscription: "George Wand/Nannie Yellott". Signed "Miller Art Glass Co. Balto. 1937". At the top of lancet: child's face with halo.
- 4) West Interior Wall, Center Window (2nd): Same basic design, border, shape and color scheme. Left center medallion: see sketch below. Left inscription: "To the Glory of God and in Loving Memory". Right center medallion: see sketch below. Right inscription: "Joseph Graeme Reynolds Vestryman 1916 to 1936. At the top of lancet: child's face with halo. Unsigned.



CENTER MEDALLION/ LEFT



CENTER MEDALLION/ RIGHT
(ALPHA/OMEGA)

- 5) West Interior Wall, 3rd Window, South: Same basic design, border, shape and color scheme. Left center medallion: winged goat representing St. Luke. Left inscription: "In Memory of of Edward Peerce". Right center medallion: eagle representing St. John. Right inscription: "Donor of Church Grounds 1819". At the top of lancet: child's face with halo. Unsigned.

EAST WINDOW DESIGN / EAST AND WEST WALLS

TOP LANCET PANEL: CHILD'S FACE
(EACH FACE IS DIFFERENT)

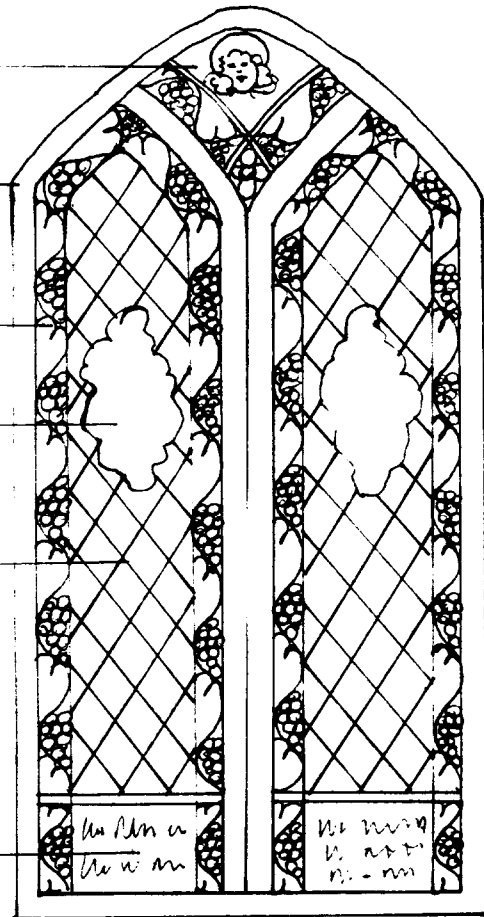
■ DARK WOOD SURROUND

■ ■ ■ FOLIATE / LEAF BORDER
BLACK / WHITE / PURPLE

□ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ CENTER MEDALLION
■

■ ■ DIAMOND PATTERN
BACKGROUND
DEEPT RED OR BLUE

■ ■ ■ INSCRIPTION



- 6) Altar Window, South Interior Wall: The lancet shaped window is divided into three sections. At the top (lancet shaped portion) a robed Christ figure is portrayed flanked by Moses(?) holding inscribed tablets to the left and a robed, bearded man brandishing a sword to the right. In the same section of the window below^{or} in front of these three figures are three apostles or saints with halos. The background is red. Below the top panel is a rectangular section which is centrally divided. The left panel depicts feasting, possibly the Last Supper, with fruit on the table. The right panel depicts Christ kneeling before an Archangel. Cathedral-like architectural elements in glass create a background for both segments of the lower section of the altar window. The window is dedicated "To the Glory of God John S. Garrett Gittings [lower left] And in Memory of Long Green 1798-1879" [lower right]. A foliate/grape or berry vine pattern creates an appropriate border for this elaborate altar window. Beneath the window, "DO THIS IN REMEMBRANCE OF ME" is carved in a wood panel which acts as a sill for the altar window.
- 7) East Interior Wall, 1st Window, South: Same basic design, border, shape and color scheme. Left center medallion: winged lion representing St. Matthew. Left inscription: "In Memory of Dennis Marsh Matthews". Right center medallion: winged ram representing St. Mark. Right inscription: "And his Wife Harriett West Aldridge". At the top of lancet: child's face with halo.
- 8) East Interior Wall, Center Window (2nd): Same basic design, border, shape and color scheme. Left center medallion: a cluster of purple grapes. Left inscription: "To the Glory of God in Charles E. Weakley Vestryman 1896 to 1925. Right center medallion: a golden chalice with wheat and grapes on either side. Right inscription: "Loving Memory of G. A. Eugenia Weakley His Wife 1857-1937". At the top of lancet: child's face with halo.
- 9) East Interior Wall, 3rd Window, North: Same basic design, border, shape and color scheme. Left center medallion: lamb (sheep) with a banner with a cross on it. Left inscription: "To the Glory of God and Memory of". Right center medallion: swan (goose?) surrounded by three chicks (goslings?). Right inscription: "John Gittings Brogden Vestryman 1896-1932. At the top of lancet: child's face with halo.

A NOTE ON THE WINDOWS:

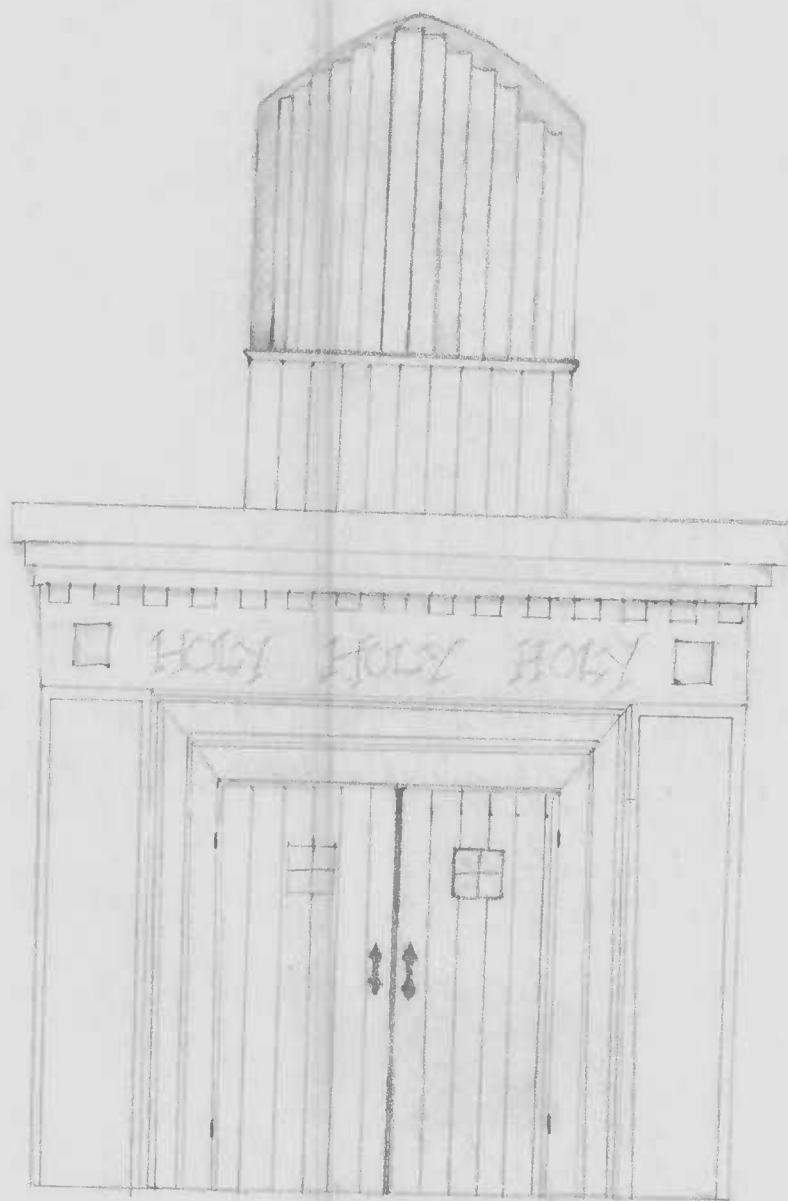
According to Mrs. Dottie McCallam, church secretary, the children's faces depicted at the top of the lancet panel of each window within the church are actually portraits of the grandchildren of the anonymous person(s) responsible for donating money for the cost of the windows. The information is not documented however.

I contacted Mr. Robert Miller of Robert A. Miller Glass Studio (855 N. Howard St.) in Baltimore, by phone. Mr. Miller is the son of Augustus Miller, who was the proprietor of the Miller Art Glass Co. until 1965. Unfortunately he destroyed all of his father's records. Mr. Miller said his father worked on many church windows in Baltimore and the counties and more than likely his father was responsible for the windows at Trinity Church.

Jill (5-81)

(Sketches included are crude representations of true design, detail and color of the real thing) jll.

TRINITY EPISCOPAL CHURCH



NORTH INTERIOR DOORWAY
MAIN CHURCH BODY
(FACING NORTH)

HISTORY

At the beginning of the 19th century, the Protestant Episcopal members of the Long Green farming community were forced by necessity to attend worship services at St. James' parish church on the Manor or St. John's Parish Church at Kingsville. This involved travelling a considerable distance on roads which were frequently in poor condition. As the area became more settled the desire for the establishment of a parish church in Long Green grew.

In 1820, under the leadership of prominent landowners Edward Pearce and John Yellott, the community began to organize a building fund through the following appeal:

"To be deprived of the means of frequenting a place of worship on the Holy Sabbath is much to be regretted, but to be destitute of such a place is a thing of much more serious consequence. Having sensibly experienced the bad effects of not having a place of worship in this neighborhood we deem it wise and expedient to call on its beneficent and humane citizens, all who have the Glory of God and the good of souls at heart, for contributions to erect a temple to be dedicated to Almighty God. We hope that all who are really able will give liberally and that none will withhold their mite. ¹

The subscription continued to state that its purpose was to build a Protestant Episcopal Church on a plot of land offered by Edward Pearce and that funds would be administered by a board of trustees appointed by a majority of subscribers. Subscriptions ranged from \$2.00 to \$50.00. Two appeals took place, the first amounted to \$1262.50 (less \$10.00) and the second, \$213.00 (less \$2.00), totalling \$1475.00.²

Edward Pearce deeded a plot of ground just off of Manor Road to the church, represented by trustees John Yellott, Jr. and William Furgusson Pearce, April 29, 1820.³

A simple, rectangular, masonry structure was consecrated October 12, 1820.⁴ An entrance existed on the east facade, facing Manor Road. No physical evidence remains of the entrance in the church structure. However, an old (19th century) stone and wrought iron gate, approximately 25 feet southeast of the east facade, on a ridge above Manor Road, remains as an indication of its existence. A second entrance was found at the ^{south} end with a slave gallery located above.

Until 1860 it was undecided whether Trinity Church was located in St. James' parish or St. John's parish. At a Convention of the Diocese during that same year the members of the church community organized as an independent congregation and elected vestryman to govern the church body.⁵

In 1889, the parish community sponsored extensive interior and exterior renovation to Trinity Church. Alterations to the structure reflected community economic growth as well as an awareness of contemporary architectural trends of the late 19th century.

The interior and exterior were redecorated in the Gothic revival style which was popular at the time. Typical of this fashion, the church featured a north central battlemented entrance tower, with a hooded lancet door and three light transom. The entire masonry structure was stuccoed. The south and east entrance facades were enclosed. The chancel was shifted from the north to the south and three cathedral windows were installed in the east and west facades.

A picturesque, stained glass lancet altar window was installed behind the chancel in the south facade. According to (undocumented) church history the window was imported from Germany to Baltimore, where it was transported by horse drawn wagon up Manor Road to Trinity Church. The window remains today as it did in 1889.

Decorative arches separated the chancel from the nave of the church and epitomized Gothic revival style church ornamentation. The arches were a physical symbol of a cultural-religious boundary existing within the late 19th century church.

Around this same period a furnace (coal burning?) was installed. (Currently, the church is heated by gas.)

Thirty-five years later the church underwent more extensive interior and exterior renovation. Although the country was recovering from the Depression of the 1930's, the relatively isolated Trinity Church community must have been somewhat immune to its affects. Possibly the church renovation process was a diversion or rallying point for its members. The redecoration reflects changing taste as well as community spirit. The dark, oppressive arches separating the chancel and nave were removed. Still in keeping with the ever popular Gothic scheme, simpler decorative trusswork was saved and utilized at the north and south sections of the church body. Gothic lettering was used to embellish the sill below the altar window and above the interior doorway frieze. The walls were replastered and the general appearance of the church was brightened.

After structural renovation was complete, in 1937, two commemorative stained glass lancet windows were installed in the north central entrance hall and six larger stained glass lancet windows (three in the east and three in the west) replaced the cathedral windows in the main church body. The windows were created at the Miller Art Glass Studio of Baltimore. Each window varies in design and is dedicated to a significant church community member. The windows are a manifestation of congregational devotion to the church as well as an expression of local artistic originality.

In 1949, a parish school building was constructed on the church grounds, approximately 50 feet northwest of the church. It houses Sunday school classrooms and a nursery school-kindergarten. It is also the location of the church administrative offices. The parish building is also an integral physical extension of the Trinity Church community.

Included within the church grounds is a cemetery. The earliest documented grave dates to 1826. Since its original consecration, the uncrowded, almost casual layout has been maintained. Unpretentious, but well kept grave markers set the overall mood of this private place.

BA# 229
TRINITY EPISCOPAL CHURCH
HISTORY
PAGE 3

8-3

For additional history of Trinity Church see enclosed printed ephemera,
and photographs

FOOTNOTES

1. See "Trinity Church History"; Church Journal; xerox copy and transcription enclosed
2. Ibid.
3. See "Original Deed"; xerox enclosed.
4. See "Church History".
5. Ibid.

BA# 229
TRINITY EPISCOPAL CHURCH
LONG GREEN

BIBLIOGRAPHIC RESOURCES

"History of Trinity Episcopal Church"; from "Church Journal"; no date (c. 1890);
This was in the safe at Trinity Church parish office. The author, who wrote
this by hand, is not identified.

"Original Deed"; from Edward Pearce, et al. to John Yellott, Jr., et al.;
April 29, 1820; Liber WG 155 folio 288; Baltimore City Land Records, Baltimore City
Court House; xerox copy.

Litigation: "In the Circuit Court for Baltimore County The Vestry of Trinity Church
Long Green a body corporate vs. Thomas H. Fitchett; Bill of Complaint and Decree"
March 26, 1947. Xerox copy from church safe.

"History of Long Green, Maryland Compiled and Written by Henrietta Schmidt Astin
Long Green, Maryland"; includes newspaper clippings.

"Some Historical Notes on Trinity and Some Colorful Parishoners", Peter Downes.
no date.

"Tombstone Inscriptions"; from list at Trinity Church

Biography: "William Pearce"; from Trinity Church collection.

In addition, I spent many hours talking with Mrs. Dottie McCallum, Secretary at
Trinity Church. Thanks to her patience, curiosity and fine sense of humor, we
discovered quite a bit about Trinity Church. There are a number of photographs and
documents at Trinity in the safe which I couldn't remove or copy that would prove
very interesting to anyone researching the church.

For more information contact:

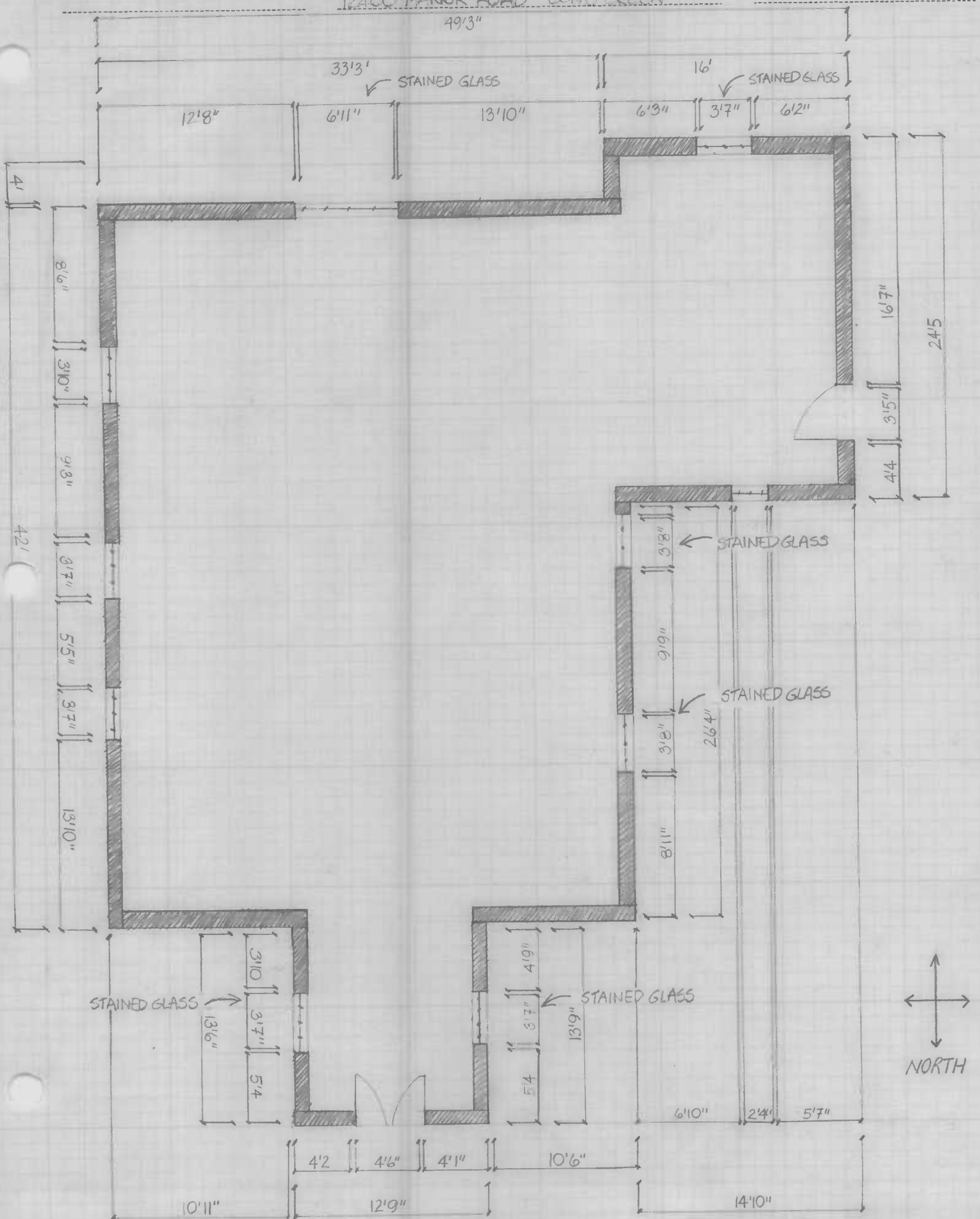
Mrs. Dottie McCallum, Trinity Church: 592-6224

Rev. Frank Sandifer, Rector, Trinity Episcopal Church: 592-6224

BY JILL LEVY DATE 5-81
CHKD. BY _____ DATE _____

SUBJECT TRINITY EPISCOPAL CHURCH BA-229
EXTERIOR PLAN
12400 MANOR ROAD LONG GREEN

SHEET NO. _____ OF _____
JOB NO. _____

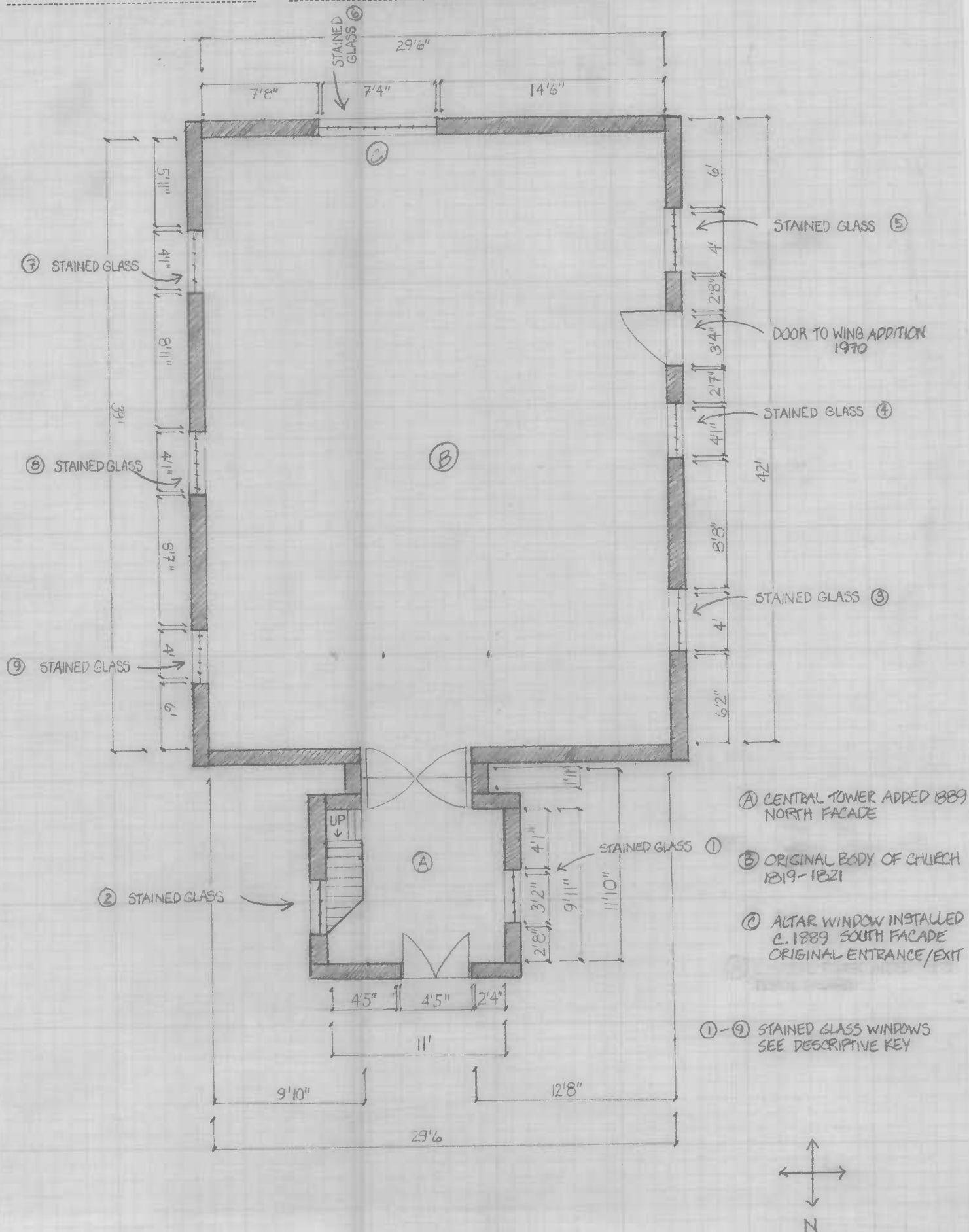


BY JILL LEVY DATE 5-181
CHKD. BY DATE

SUBJECT TRINITY EPISCOPAL CHURCH
INTERIOR PLAN
12400 MANOR ROAD LONG GREEN

BA-229

SHEET NO. OF
JOB NO.



BY JILL LEVY DATE 5-81

CHKD. BY DATE

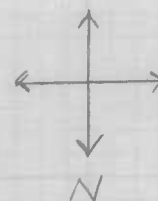
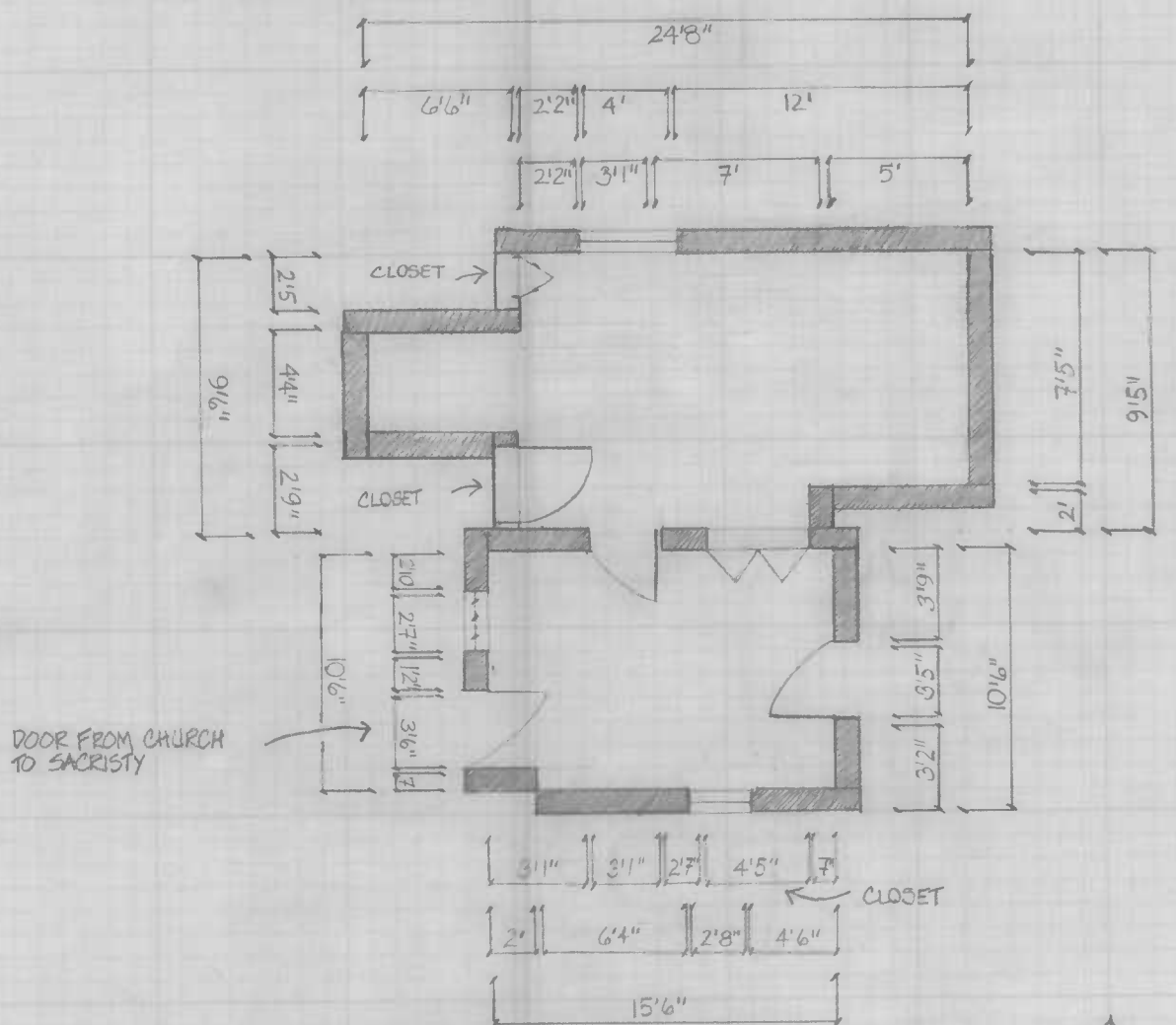
SUBJECT TRINITY EPISCOPAL CHURCH DA: 229

ADDITION / SACRISTY

INTERIOR PLAN

SHEET NO OF

JOB NO.



[illegible]

76°32'30"

930,000 FT

Joins Map 14

BALTIMORE + BALTIMORE COUNTY, MD

940,000 FT 76°30'00"

STREET MAP 1980



21013

1131

21092

21057

BA-229

Trinity

RESERVOIR

ROAD

SOMERSET AVE

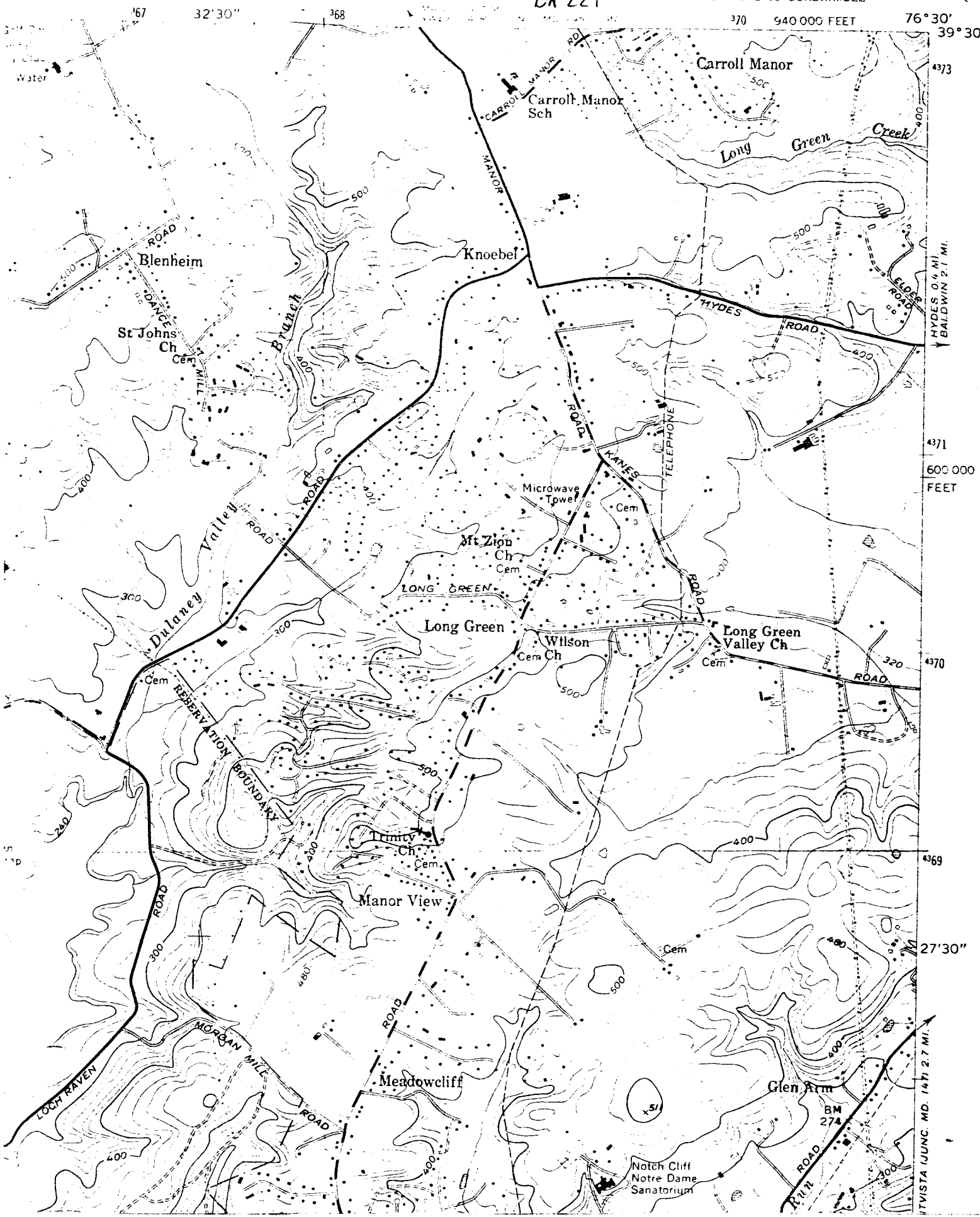
LONG

TOPOGRAPHIC MAP
1:62,500 SCALE
LONG GREEN, BALTIMORE COUNTY

TOWSON QUADRANGLE
MARYLAND-BALTIMORE CO.
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)
NE 1/4 BALTIMORE 15' QUADRANGLE

5763 III SW
JARRETTSVILLE

BA-229





BA-529

Greensboro Church

Interior

No Date

Group of 124 Photographs

Photo from Church
Collection



BA-229

Trinity Church

Exterior

No Date (Prior to 1934 Renovation)

Photo from Church Collection